THE
BEE REVIVED:
OR, THE
Universal Weekly PAMPHLET.

Designed for the Use of all Private FAMILIES

CONTAINING

Something to hit Every Person's *Taste* and *Principles*, and laying before the Reader, at *one View*, (for an Expence which does not amount to a *Penny* a Day) a Weekly State of *Wit*, *Learning*, *Politicks*, *News*, and *Business*.

By a SOCIETY of GENTLEMEN.

NUMBER LXX. Vol. VI.
From *Saturday*, *June* 22. to *Saturday*, *June* 29.

To be continued Weekly.

Note, This Pamphlet was *suppressed*, after Number X, by *certain Persons*, for *certain Reasons*, in such a Manner as was never heard of before in any *Free Nation*.

See a particular Account of this *Affair* (which has made a good deal of *Noise*) in Number XIV, XVI, XX, and XXII.

There is no Occasion to say any Thing in Commendation of a Pamphlet which was so well received by the Publick before it was *suppressed*.

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Illæ continuo Saltus Silvasq; peragrant,
Purpureosque metunt flores, & flumina libant
Summa leves. Hinc nescio quâ dulcedine lætæ
Progeniem nidosque fovent: hinc arte recentes
Excudunt ceras, & mella tenacia fingunt. VIRG.

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OR,
Universal Weekly PAMPHLET,
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An Abridgment of every Thing *Material*, and all the *Eſſays* worth Reading, in the Weekly Papers; the *ſtrongeſt Arguments* on *each Side* of the Queſtion, in all Diſputes of a *Publick* Nature, placed in a *fair* and *impartial* Light; with ſeveral *Original Compoſitions* in *Proſe* and *Verſe*.

An Account of *Foreign Affairs* and *Domeſtick Occurrences*, in a much clearer *Stile* and *Manner* than any *News-Paper*. A Liſt of Deaths, Marriages, and Preferments. An Account of the moſt *Remarkable Books* Publiſhed *Abroad*. A Catalogue of all Books and Pamphlets Publiſhed at *Home*, with *ſhort Reflections* upon ſuch as *deſerve* it. The Price of Stocks, Goods, and Grain; the Courſe of Exchange, and Bill of Mortality.

In a Word, laying before the READER, at *One View*, (for an Expence which does not amount to a *Penny* a Day) A Weekly State of WIT, LEARNING, POLITICKS, NEWS, and BUSINESS.

N° LXX. From *Saturday June* 22 to *Saturday June* 29

——— *Juvatque novos decerpere flores.* Lucret.

This NUMBER, among other *Curious Particulars*, contains,

I. A Continuation of the Proceedings and Debates in the laſt Seſſion of Parliament, with the *Original Speeches* on the moſt *Remarkable Occaſions*.

II. The ſpeeches of Sr J----n Ba--d, Mr Ald-----n P----y, Mr. W---n Sr. W---m Y----ge, Mr. S---ys. Mr Gib---n, Mr. Pl----r, and others, on a *remarkable Occaſion*.

III. Character of the late Duke of *Berwick*.

IV. Reflections on the *Craſſman*'s Manner of Writing.

V. Reflections on the Senſe of the People.

VI. Foreign Affairs and political Reflections.

VII. Domeſtick Occurrences, and the Drone's Collection.

VIII. The State of Literature in Foreign Parts.

IX. Miſcellany Poems, Songs, &c.

X. Deſcription of a Froſty Morning. An Original Peice

XI. An Ode. An Original Peice

XII. P———ey the Siſyphus

LONDON: Printed for *M. Harris*, at the *Bee-Hive*, oppoſite to St. *Clement's-Church*; where Letters will be taken in.

The laſt BEE

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II. The Speeches of P----ey, Sir R----t W----le, Mr. W----le, Mr. P---m, Sir Ch-----s W----r, Sir Wm Wi-----m, Sir Wm Y ---ge, Mr. Sa----s, Mr. Pl----, Mr. C----rn, and others, on ſeveral *remarkable Motions:*

III. Remarks on a late *Free-Briton.*

IV. Reflections on the two late *French* Generals, *Villers* and *Berwick.*

V. The *Patriot*, a Panegyrick on a certain Honourable Perſon.

VI. The REBEL, a Satire on Mr. *D'Anvers.*

VII. Foreign Affairs and Political Reflections.

VIII. Domeſtick Occurrences, and the Drone's Collection.

THE
B E E Revived:
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N° LXX. Vol. VI.

A Continuation of the Proceedings *and* Debates *in the laſt Seſſion of Parliament, with the* Original Speeches *on the moſt* remarkable Occaſions.

ON *Monday* the 28th of *January* the Houſe, (according to Order) reſolved itſelf into a Committe of the whole Houſe on the Supply granted to his Majeſty; and came to the following Reſolutions, *viz.* That 20,000 Men ſhould be employed for the Sea-Service for the Year 1734, beginning the firſt Day of *January*, 1733, and that a Sum not exceeding four Pounds *per* Month ſhould be allowed for maintaining the ſaid 20,000 Men for 13 Months, including the Ordnance for Sea.

Number of Seamen agreed to.

Theſe

Theſe Reſolutions were reported next Day to the Houſe, and were agreeed to, as they had been in the Committee, without any Debate or Diviſion; only ſome Gentlemen ſaid, that the Number was certainly either too large or too ſmall; for if we were not to engage in the War, they ſaid, there was no Occaſion for keeping ſuch a Number of Seamen in Pay; and if we were actually to engage in the War, they thought double the Number would ſcarcely be ſufficient: To which it was anſwered, that though we were not to engage in the War, yet, as ſome of our Neighbours were fitting out large Squadrons, and making great military Preparations, almoſt at our very Door, it was abſolutely neceſſary to put the Nation in a better State of Defence, than during the Time of profound Peace; and as our Fleet was the chief Bulwark of this Nation, it was proper to apply the greateſt Part of our Expence that way, and to have a ſtrong Squadron ready to put to Sea upon any Occaſion.

Druggiſts Petition Preſented.

On *Monday* the 4th of *February*, a Petition of the Druggiſts, Grocers, China-men, and others dealing in Tea, was preſented to the Houſe and read; alledging, that by an Act paſſed in the 10th Year of King *George* the firſt, the Petitioners were induced to hope, that the Duty ariſing from Tea would be better ſecured to his Majeſty, and the Intereſt of the fair Trader be better ſupported, but have fatally experienced the contrary Effects; the clandeſtine Importation of Tea being greatly encreaſed, to the Damage of the publick Revenue, and Ruin of the fair Trader, occaſioned by the great Difference of the Value of that Commodity at this and foreign Markets, whereby the Smugglers are enabled to purchaſe it abroad for leſs than half the Duty paid here; that the Rgelutions which the Petitioners are laid under, are moſt burthenſome and grievous, their Houſes being liable to be entered by Perſons unknown to them, and their Properties ſubjected to the judicial Determination of Commiſſioners: That the Petitioners are liable to ſevere Penalties for Errors and Omiſſions abſolutely unavoidable, and reſtrained from diſpoſing of their Goods, after having paid Duty for the ſame, without Permits from the Officers of the Inland Duties, expreſſing the Names and Places of Abode of the reſpective Buyers and Sellers, expoſing thereby the extent and Circumſtances of their Trade; where-

by the Petitioners conceived they were in a worſe Condition than any other of his Majeſty's Subjects, and therefore praying the Houſe to take the Premiſes into Conſideration, and give them ſuch Relief as to the Houſe ſhould ſeem meet.

This Petition was preſented by Sir J———n B————d, *who, after he has brought it up, and the ſame was read at the Table, ſtood up, and ſpoke to the following Effect.*

Sir J—n B—ds Speech

" Sir, as the Petition I have now " had the Honour to preſent to you, is the ſame with " that which was preſented to this Houſe laſt Seſſion, I " need not take up much of your Time in opening it to " the Houſe. The Petitioners apprehend that they la- " bour under very great Grievances by their being ſub- " ject to the Laws of Exciſe; and as this Houſe in the " very laſt Seſſion of Parliament thought it unreaſonable " to ſubject ſome other Sorts of Traders and Dealers to " thoſe oppreſſive Laws, the Petitioners think they have " Reaſon from thence to conclude, that this Houſe will " be ready to relieve them from thoſe Burdens, which in " laſt Seſſion we thought unreaſonable to impoſe upon o- " thers.

" When this Petition was preſented laſt Year, the chief " Objection made to it was, that it was ſigned only by " a few, and thoſe not the moſt conſiderable Dealers in " that Commodity; but as to the Petition now preſent- " ed, this Objection is entirely removed, for I believe, " there is not one Dealer in that Commodity, I am ſure " there is not a conſiderable Dealer within the City of " *London*, who has not joined in, and ſigned this Peti- " tion.

" The great Frauds committed in the running of Tea, " which are daily increaſing are now become a very " great and a general Grievance, not only with reſpect " to the Publick, but with reſpect to the fair Trader: It " is impoſſible for a Man who honeſtly and fairly pays " the heavy Duties upon the Commodity he deals in to " ſell ſo cheap as the Smuggler may do; and therefore, " if ſome Stop is not ſpeedily put to the infamous Prac- " tice of Smuggling, we may expect that in a few Years " the whole Trade of the Kingdom, in ſo far as relates " to our home Conſumpt of that Commodity, will be got

" into the Hands of Smugglers only, and the Retailers " who buy from them. It was expected, that the Alte- " ration made ſome Years ago in the Method of collect- " ing thoſe Duties, would have prevented this infamous " Practice: When that Project was firſt ſet on Foot, I " remember, ſome People were mightily fond of it; " they aſſured us, that it would entirely put an End to " Smuggling; but Experience has taught us the contra- " ry, for ſince that Alteration the Trade of Smuggling " has been much more general than ever it was before; " ſo that we have ſubjected a great Number of our Fel- " low-ſubjects to infinite Hardſhips and Oppreſſions, " without gaining thereby any Benefit or Advantage to " the Publick.

" As this Practice of Smuggling, which has of late ſo " much increaſed, muſt be likewiſe a conſiderable Detri- " ment to the publick Revenue, the Petitioners have " this other View, that upon their Application to this " Houſe, they hope we ſhall take the Affair again under " our Conſideration, and endeavour to contrive ſome Me- " thods for preventing this infamous Practice for the Fu- " ture: If then the Relief of a great Number of our " Fellow-ſubjects from Grievances they juſtly complain " of; if the Encouragement of the fair Trader, if the in- " creaſing of the publick Revenue, are Conſiderations " which ought to weigh with a *Britiſh* Parliament, I am " ſure the Caſe now before us, in which all the three " are joined, deſerves the utmoſt Regard of this Houſe, " and therefore I cannot doubt of the Petition's being " referred to a Committee, and when we go into that " Committee, I do not doubt, but that ſeveral Gentle- " men will offer their Opinions, and propoſe Expedients " for the Relief of the Petitioners, as well as for the " Advantage of the Revenue, but as theſe things cannot " properly come now under our Conſideration, I ſhall " not give the Houſe any farther Trouble at preſent, " but only to move, that the Petition may be referred to " the Conſideration of a Committee of the whole Houſe.

A——n P——y *ſeconds the Motion.*

A——n P——y. " As my " Hon. Friend, Sir, has fully opened " the Nature of the Petition, and as " it is a Matter of ſuch Conſequence, " that I make no doubt of this Moti- " on's being complied with, I think there is nothing in- " cumbent

" cumbent upon me at preſent more than to ſecond the " Motion he has made."

Upon this there aroſe a Debate, in which the following Gentlemen ſpoke to the Effect as follows, viz.

T———s W———n Eſq; " I " can, by no Means, Sir, agree with " the two Hon. Gentlemen over the " way, in the Motion they have now " made you. I will, indeed agree with them, that the " relieving of any Number of our Fellow-Subjects from " Grievances they juſtly complain of, the encouraging of " the fair Trader, and the increaſing the publick Reve- " nue, are Matters of a very great Concern, and always " deſerve the utmoſt Attention of this Houſe, when " they are regularly and properly brought before us; " but I cannot think that this Petition can properly " bring either of them before us, nor can I think, that " it is now a proper Time to go into a Committee upon " this or any ſuch Petition. There is nothing that can " be propoſed in Conſequence of this Petition, but what " may diminiſh the publick Revenue, and as we are in a " Manner now juſt upon the Brink of a War, I think " it would be very unwiſe in us to do any thing that may " poſſibly diminiſh that Revenue for which we may ſoon " have ſo great an Occaſion. *Mr.* W———n's *Speech.*

" As to the infamous Practice of Smuggling, and the " Frauds that are committed in that Branch of the pub- " lick Revenue, which the Petition relates to, I believe " every Gentleman would be willing to do ſomething to " prevent it, if poſſible; bet the Method, which ſeems " to be propoſed by this Petition, appears really to me " in a very ſtrange Light: It has been found, they ſay, that " the Laws of Exciſe joined with the Laws of the Cu- " ſtoms, have not been effectual for preventing all thoſe " Frauds, and therefore Gentlemen propoſe, that we " ſhould take off one of theſe Checks, and indeed that " which muſt be acknowledged to be the moſt effectual of " the two, in order to prevent running for the future. " I am ſure, Sir, I need not ſay any Thing to convince " Gentlemen, that this Propoſition cannot be ſuppoſed " to tend to the Encouragement of the fair Trader, or to " the Increaſe of the publick Revenue; and as to the Pe-

" titioners

" titioners, if they are all fair Traders, thay muſt ac-
" knowledge, that it would be ſo far from giving them
" any Relief, that it would entirely ruin them.

" I ſhould be glad, Sir, to hear any Thing propoſed
" for the Benefit of the fair Trader, or the Security of
" the publick Revenue, but for us to go into a Commit-
" tee upon that Subject, when no Gentleman of this
" Houſe can ſay, that there is any particular Method or
" Scheme to be propoſed, would be taking up the Time
" of the Houſe to no Purpoſe. Beſides, Sir, if there
" were really any Methods or Schemes to be propoſed
" to us, for putting an End to Fraud and Smuggling, it
" is not now a proper Time for us to enter into the Con-
" ſideration of them: As it is now the laſt Seſſion of a
" Parliament, and conſidering the preſent Poſture of the
" Affairs of *Europe*, it muſt be preſumed that the ſhort
" Time we have to ſit will be taken up in Matters of
" very great Weight, and which require a more imme-
" diate Conſideration. There cannot be any great Incon-
" venience in putting off this Affair to another Seſſion,
" and therefore I muſt be againſt the Motion now made,
" and ſhall move that the Petition may be ordered to lie
" upon the Table.

A——n P——y's *Speech.*

A——n P——y. " When this
" Motion was made, Sir, by my Hon.
" and worthy Friend, I did not ap-
" prehend that it would have met
" with any Oppoſition, and therefore I gave the Houſe
" no other Trouble than juſt to ſecond the Motion; but
" now that I find the Hon. Gentleman, who ſpoke laſt,
" oppoſes the Motion, I hope I ſhall be indulged to of-
" fer a few Words in Support of the Motion I have ſe-
" conded. It has always been my Opinion, Sir, that
" while we ſit here, no Time can be improper for our
" taking into our Conſideration a Petition ſigned by ſuch
" a Number of conſiderable Traders, complaining of
" Grievances which they apprehend themſelves under:
" The hearing of Complaints from the Subjects, and the
" redreſſing of thoſe Grievances which any of them la-
" bour under, I have always underſtood to be a chief
" Part of the Buſineſs of Parliament; and am ſorry to
" hear it ſaid in this Houſe, that any Time is impro-
" per for ſuch a Conſideration, eſpecially when it is not

ſo

" ſo much as pretended, that the Complaints are frivo-
" lous, or that the Petitioners are inconſiderable.

" The Hon. Gentleman ſpoke of our being on the
" Brink of a War, and therefore thought it unwiſe for
" us to attempt to do any Thing at ſuch a Juncture,
" that might poſſibly leſſen the publick Revenue: I be-
" lieve there is no Gentleman in this Houſe means to leſ-
" ſen the publick Revenues; the very End of the Motion
" now made to us is, to endeavour to do ſomething that
" may increaſe the publick Revenue, by preventing thoſe
" Frauds by which it is greatly diminiſhed. The Gen-
" tleman allows, that the Laws of Exciſe, and the Laws
" of the Cuſtoms, when joined together, are ineffectual
" for the preventing of the running of Tea, but thinks it
" ſtrange, that the taking off of one of thoſe Checks
" ſhould be propoſed as a Method for the preventing of
" running for the future, and it would be ſo, if this
" were the only Method to be propoſed; but there may
" be ſome Method propoſed, if we go into a Committee
" upon this Affair, which will render the Laws of the
" Cuſtoms ſingly more effectual againſt Smuggling, than
" both the Laws of Exciſe and Cuſtoms have been found
" to be; and, in ſuch Caſe, it will not appear ſtrange,
" to give a Relief to many of our diſtreſſed Countrymen,
" by freeing them from the oppreſſive Laws of Ex-
" ciſe.

" If Gentlemen will but examine this Affair a little,
" they will find, that by adding the Laws of Exciſe to
" the Laws of the Cuſtoms, they have neither given a
" Check to Smuggling, nor have they increaſed the pub-
" lick Revenue, in the ſame Proportion as the Conſumpt
" of that Commodity has increaſed of late Years within
" this Kingdom. In the Year 1716 the Duty upon Cof-
" fee and Tea amounted to but ſixty odd thouſand
" Pounds; from 1716 to 1724 that Duty continued ſub-
" ject only to the Laws of the Cuſtoms, and yet ſo great-
" ly did our Conſumption increaſe within that Time,
" that in the Year 1723 the Duty amounted to 112,000 *l.*
" which is near double the Sum in that ſeven Years which
" preceded the Alteration; which can be attributed only
" to the Increaſe of the Conſumption, for it cannot be
" ſaid, that the Cuſtom-houſe Officers were more exact
" and diligent, or the Smugglers leſs-ſkilled in the Arts

" of

" of Deceit in that Year, than they had been in any of " the former.

" In the Year 1724 the famous Alteration now com- " plained of was made; we cannot ſuppoſe that the Con- " ſumption has ſince decreaſed; on the contrary, as Tea " has been ſold cheaper ſince that Time than ever it was " before, we muſt ſuppoſe, that the Conſumption has " greatly increaſed; and as by this Alteration the unfair " Dealers and Traders were entirely put out of all their " old Arts of Smuggling, or, at leaſt, of diſpoſing of " their run Goods, we muſt ſuppoſe the Duty increaſed, " and accordingly it did ſo, always till the Year 1729, " when it amounted to about 162,000 *l.* But by that " Time the Smugglers began to learn new Arts of De- " ceit, and to contrive new Ways of defrauding the Pub- " lick; ſo that ſince the Year 1729, the Duty has been " daily decreaſing, and is now reduced to leſs than " 120000 *l. per Ann.* From hence it muſt appear, that " the Publick has not gained much by the Alteration of " the Method of Collection, which lies ſo heavy upon " all the Dealers in that Commodity.

" It is certain, Sir, that this Decreaſe in the publick " Revenue, which has happened ſince the Year 1729, " cannot be owing to any Decreaſe in the Conſumption " of that Commodity; for it is of late Years ſold ſo " cheap, that the very meaneſt of the People make uſe " of it, which I know by my own Experience to be true; " becauſe but lately a poor Woman of that Part of the " City where I live, for whom I had, ſome Time before, " procured Twelve-pence *per* Week Charity, acknow- " ledged to me, that ſhe had Tea every Morning for her " Breakfaſt, and ſaid, that, except Water, it was the " cheapeſt Drink ſhe could get; and therefore, as the " Conſumption muſt be much larger, and the Produce of " the Duty very little ſuperior now to what it was in " the Year 1723, we muſt conclude, that the Alteration " now complained of, has rather increaſed than diminiſh- " ed Smuggling.

" The Hon. Gentleman ſhould not have ſaid, Sir, that " it was propoſed to leſſen the publick Revenue, or that " it was propoſed to take off any of thoſe Checks which " have been laid upon Smuggling, there has not been any " Thing propoſed, nor is it proper there ſhould, until " we go into the Committee moved for, which I have

" Reaſon

" Reaſon to believe the Houſe will agree to, becauſe I " have not yet heard any one Argument offered againſt " it, but only that of its not being now a proper Time, " which indeed has been almoſt the only Argument made " uſe of againſt moſt Things that have been propoſed " this Seſſion, and I really believe we are to hear no o- " ther from that Quarter; but I muſt think, that it is a " very unfair Way of treating any Propoſition or Mo- " tion that is made by any Gentleman of this Houſe, and " however far ſuch Arguments may prevail in this Houſe, " I am ſure they will give but very little Satisfaction to " thoſe without Doors.

Sir *W——m Y——ge.* " Sir, not- " withſtanding what the Hon. Gen- " tleman who made the Motion, and " the Hon. Gentleman who ſpoke laſt, " having urged, in Support of their " Motion, I muſt agree with my Hon. Friend on the " Floor, that the preſent is not at all a proper Time, " nor, indeed, are we any Way prepared for going into " a Committee upon the Petition now before us. I am " ſurprized, Sir, to hear it pretended, that no Argument " has been offered againſt the Motion, but that of its not " being a proper Time: Have they not been told, is it " not well known to every Gentleman of the Houſe, that " this is the laſt Seſſion of a Parliament, which muſt al- " ways be pretty much hurried, and therefore it is not " proper to bring before us an Affair of ſuch a com- " plicated Nature, and which will require ſo much Time " to ſearch thoroughly to the Bottom of the Wound, be- " fore we can ſo much as pretend to apply, or even to " find out a proper Remedy.

Sir W——m Y——ge's *Speech.*

" Beſides, Sir, have they not been told, and does not " every Man know, that the preſent Poſture of Affairs " in *Europe* may probably bring Matters of much greater " Importance before us, Matters of the higheſt Conſe- " quence to the whole Nation, and Matters which will " require the immediate Conſideration of Parliament? " Shall we then take up the ſhort Time we have to ſit, " in the Examination of Affairs relating to one ſmall " Branch of the Revenue, the delaying of which until " another Seſſion, can be of no ſignal Diſadvantage to " the Nation in general, or even to any private Man? " And I ſhall add, that we ought to be the more cau-

" tious of entering into the Examination of this Petition,
" becauſe it may bring before us a great many ſuch;
" there are ſeveral Sorts of other Commodities ſubject to
" the Laws of Exciſe; and if we once enter upon giving
" Relief to the Petitioners, we may expect Petitions
" from the Dealers in all thoſe other Commodities ſubject
" to the ſame Laws.

" The Gentleman who ſpoke laſt has, I find, been at
" the Pains to conſider the Amount of the Duty upon
" Tea for ſeven Years before, and ſeven Years after the
" Alteration was made in the Method of collecting that
" Duty, and I will agree with him, that in this laſt Year
" the Produce of that Duty amounted to no more than
" 120,000 *l.* But I muſt take Notice, that his Method
" of comparing the one with the other is neither fair nor
" juſt: He has, out of the Time before that Alteration
" was made, picked out the Year when the Produce of
" that Duty amounted to the higheſt Sum that it ever did
" before the Alteration was made; and out of the Time,
" ſince the Alteration was made, he has picked out that
" Year when the Produce of that Duty was the loweſt
" that it has been in any Year ſince, in order to make a
" Compariſon, and from thence to draw his Concluſion,
" that the publick Revenue has not been much increaſed
" by the Alteration that was made in the Year 1724, as
" to the Method of collecting that Duty.

" Now, Sir, I appeal to every Gentleman that hears
" me, if the fair Way of ſtating this Matter is not, to
" compute the Amount of the Duty for ſeven Years be-
" fore, in order to fix a Medium for that ſeven Years;
" and next to compute the Amount for ſeven Years af-
" ter, in order to fix a Medium for that Time, and
" then to compare the two Mediums together. This,
" Sir, is certainly the fair Way of making a Computa-
" tion, and according to this Method it will be found,
" that the publick Revenue has been increaſed above
" 34,000 *l. per Ann.* Beſides this the Gentleman forgot
" to mention Seizures, which in this Caſe ought to be ta-
" ken Notice of, and added to the yearly Increaſe, and
" by them it will be found, that there is an Addition of
" 20,000 *l.* a Year more made to the publick Revenue;
" which in the whole amounts to 54,000 *l.* a Year; an
" Increaſe which I believe no Gentleman in this Houſe
" will think inconſiderable, nor ought they, I think, to

" go

" go raſhly in to the changing of that Method of Collecti-
" on by which this Increaſe has been made, eſpecially when
" we are at leaſt in Danger of being upon the Brink of a
" War, as has been hinted by my Hon. Friend upon the
" Floor.

" I will allow, Sir, that the Practice of running of Tea
" is a very great Fraud upon the Publick, and an Injury
" to the fair Trader; and I will likewiſe allow, that it
" has come to a very great Height of late, but the Man-
" ner of carrying it on now is very different from what it
" was formerly. The Smugglers now travel in Bodies of
" 30 or 40 Men together, all well armed and provided for
" a deſperate Defence; they carry their Goods from Houſe
" to Houſe, and actually murder and deſtroy the King's
" Officers, wherever they can meet with them unſupport-
" ed by regular Troops: This is now their Method of
" running their Goods, and diſpoſing of them after they
" are run; this, as will, I believe, be acknowledged, muſt
" be much more dangerous and expenſive to them, than
" the clandeſtine Way they were in formerly; this Me-
" thod they have been reduced to by the Laws of Exciſe,
" and yet Gentlemen deſire to have that Check removed,
" which has laid them under ſo great Difficulties.

" Gentlemen, Sir, complain, that Arguments are not
" offered againſt what they propoſe, or at leaſt none but
" ſuch as are general; but, I think, it has always been
" the Cuſtom, when any Thing new is offered to this
" Houſe, for thoſe who are for it, to give their Reaſons
" for what they propoſe, and if thoſe Reaſons cannot be
" ſufficiently anſwered, or ſtronger Reaſons brought againſt
" it, the Houſe then agrees with the Motion. Now I
" wiſh thoſe Gentlemen would give us ſome particular Ar-
" gument in Support of what they propoſe, I wiſh they
" would agree upon ſome particular Facts, and argue from
" thoſe Facts, and then the Gentlemen who ſeem to be of
" a contrary Opinion would be able to debate the Queſtion
" fairly with them; but ſince they have not been able to
" agree upon any Facts, or to give us any particular Rea-
" ſons for referring this Petition to a Committee, I muſt
" conclude, that even they themſelves are not prepared
" for taking it into Conſideration, and therefore I hope it
" will be ordered to lye upon the Table.

Mr. S——ys's *Speech.*

" *S*——*l S*——*ys* Eſq; " Sir, " the Hon. Gentleman who ſpoke laſt " deſired that we might agree on parti- " cular Facts, and argue from thoſe " Facts. This, Sir, would be a proper and a reaſonable " Demand if we were now in a Committee upon the Pe- " tition, but as the only Queſtion now before us is, whe- " ther or no we ſhall go into a Committee, I cannot " think, that it is either proper or reaſonable: It is, I " think, acknowledged, that the Practice of Smuggling is " come to a very great Height, and I believe it will not be " denied, but that all thoſe who are ſubject to the Laws of " Exciſe are under a great many Inconveniences which " their Fellow-ſubjects, not liable to ſuch Laws, are free " from: This alone, in my Opinion, ought to be a ſuffi- " cient Inducement for us to go into a Committee; for, " in moſt Caſes, Petitioners, who complain of Grievan- " ces, are to prove the Facts they alledge, before the Com- " mittee, and Petitions are generally referred to Commit- " tees upon Suggeſtions only of Grievances which ought " to be redreſſed; but the Caſe now before us is much " ſtronger, the Facts alledged by the Petitioners are al- " lowed to be true, the Grievances complained of are al- " lowed to be ſuch as ought to be redreſſed, and yet ſome " Gentlemen are, I find, againſt ſo much as taking their " Petition into Conſideration: If this be treating our Fel- " low-ſubjects as they ought to be, as I hope they always " will be treated by this Houſe, I leave to the whole World " to judge.

" But, Sir, upon the preſenting of a Petition, and upon " a Debate, whether that Petition ought to be referred to " a Committee, to deſire Gentlemen to agree upon par- " ticular Facts, eſpecially when the Facts muſt all be ſuch " as cannot be known to any but thoſe in the Adminiſtra- " tion, or thoſe who are immediately concerned in the " Management of the publick Revenue, is really moſt un- " reaſonable: It is deſiring Gentlemen to agree upon Facts " which it is impoſſible for them to know, till they can, in " a proper Way, have an Opportunity to enquire into " them. If the Houſe ſhall agree, which I hope it will, " to go into a Committee upon this Petition, I do not " doubt but ſuch Papers will be called for as will put us

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" upon an equal Footing with thoſe Gentlemen who have " the Advantage of being concerned in the Adminiſtration, " and in the Management of the publick Revenue; and then " I make no Doubt of being able to comply with the Gen- " tleman's Deſire; I am perſuaded, we ſhall then be able " to fix upon ſuch Facts as will make it appear to this " Houſe, that not only the Petitioners ought to be relieved, " but that ſomething muſt be done, ſome new Method muſt " be contrived, for putting an End to the infamous Practice " of Smuggling; ſo that our not being able at preſent to " fix upon any particular Facts, is ſo far from being a Rea- " ſon againſt, that it is a ſtrong Reaſon for our referring " this Petition to the Conſideration of a Committee.

" The Petitioners, Sir, have very juſt Grounds to hope, " that this Houſe will take off of them thoſe Shackles " which we moſt juſtly refuſed to put upon the Dealers in " Wine and Tobacco: They have as good a Title to all " the Liberties and Privileges of *Engliſhmen* as any other " Subjects, and I can ſee no Reaſon for diſtinguiſhing them " from the reſt of their Countrymen. In the preſent Caſe " Gentlemen need not be afraid of making a Precedent, " and laying a Foundation for a great many Petitions, there " are no Dealers in *England* followed by the Laws of Ex- " ciſe as the Dealers in Tea are, except only the Dealers " in Brandy; and therefore, the giving Ear to the heavy " and the juſt Complaints of the Petitioners, can lay no " Foundation for a Multitude of Petitions being brought in " upon us from the Dealers in other Commodities ſubjected " to the Laws of Exciſe; for though there are other Com- " modities ſubject to the Laws of Exciſe, yet thoſe Laws " go no further than the firſt Manufacturer, they do not " follow the Commodity through all the Corners of the " Kingdom, and into the little Shops and Cellars of every " petty Retailer.

" Gentlemen tell us, that we are to have Matters of " much greater Weight before us, which require a more " immediate Conſideration, and which will take up the " whole of that ſhort Time we have to be together. Sir, " I know nothing of greater Weight than that of effectual- " ly ſecuring the publick Revenue, encouraging the fair " Trader, and relieving our Fellow-ſubjects from the Grie- " vances they labour under, and I wiſh the Gentlemen " would riſe up and inform the Houſe what it is, that they

" think

" think a Matter of much greater Weight. I am ſure, if " we are upon the Brink of a War, or in any Danger of " being upon the Brink of a War, it renders it much the " more neceſſary for us to take the Petition into our Con- " ſideration: As the War can be ſupported only by the " publick Revenue, if we are in any ſuch Danger, it is the " more incumbent upon us, to take all poſſible Methods to " ſecure and increaſe that Revenue; and as in Time of " War the fair Trader labours under many Diſcourage- " ments abroad, it will become the more neceſſary to take " Care that he ſhall labour under as few as poſſible at " home; and I am ſure, if we are threatned with a War, " it is the Buſineſs of this Houſe, it is the Buſineſs of " every Man who wiſhes well to the preſent Eſtabliſh- " ment, to be more diligent than uſual in conciliating the " Minds of the People to his Majeſty's Government, " which can only be done by removing their Grievances " as ſoon as we hear them: Thus, Sir, every Argument " that has been offered againſt going into a Committee, " when duly conſidered, appears to be a ſtrong Argu- " ment in Favour of the Motion, and therefore, unleſs " ſome more weighty Arguments be offered, I am per- " ſuaded the Houſe will not reject it.

Mr. G——n's *Speech.*

P——p G——n Eſq; " I ſtand up, Sir, " to agree with my worthy Friend in the " Motion he has made for referring this " Petition to a Committee of the whole " Houſe, and as I have not yet heard any one Argument " againſt it, I ſhall not take up much of your Time. I " have indeed heard Gentlemen argue againſt what they " imagine may be propoſed when we go into a Committee " upon this Petition, which really to me ſeems to be a " very prepoſterous Way of arguing; they firſt form to " themſelves hideous Notions of what is to be propoſed in " that Committee, and from thence they reſolve to be a- " gainſt going into any ſuch Committee. I would be as " unwilling, Sir, as any Gentleman in this Houſe to do " any thing at the preſent Juncture for leſſening the pub- " lick Revenue, and I am far from believing, that any " ſuch Thing is intended to be propoſed; but if I really " thought, that ſome ſuch Thing was to be propoſed, " though, according to my preſent Sentiments, I ſhould " be very much againſt any ſuch Propoſition, yet I ſhould " be willing to hear what Gentlemen had to ſay upon

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" that Head, and therefore would not be againſt giving " them an Opportunity, eſpecially in a Caſe which eve- " ry Man allowed to be ſuch as ſtood very much in need " of Redreſs.

" I am of Opinion, Sir, that thoſe Gentlemen who " ſeem to ſhew ſo very great a Concern for the Revenue, " need not be ſo much afraid that the giving a proper Re- " lief to the Petitioners would diminiſh the publick Re- " venue; for I believe when proper Papers and Ac- " counts are called for, and the Matter fairly and fully " examined, it will appear, that the Revenue has been " no great Gainer by the Alteration ſome Time ago " made in the Method of collecting the Duty upon Tea; " I believe it will then appear, that the Increaſe of the " publick Revenue has not near kept Pace with the " Increaſe of the Conſumption; ſo that if thoſe Gen- " tlemen have really nothing elſe to fear, but a Decreaſe " of the publick Revenue, they need make no Difficul- " ty in reſtoring the Petitioners to thoſe Privileges " which no *Engliſhman* ought to be diveſted of, without " ſome very abſolute and apparent Neceſſity for ſo do- " ing.

" Gentlemen ſay, the Seſſion is to be but ſhort, and " therefore we have not Time to enter into the Conſide- " ration of this Affair; upon which I muſt ſay, Sir, that " thoſe who talk ſo ſeem to have forgot one of the chief " Ends of our meeting in this Place: It is, or it ought " to be known to every Gentleman in this Houſe, that " two of the chief Ends of our meeting here are, to re- " dreſs Grievances, and to grant ſuch Supplies to his " Majeſty as appear to us to be neceſſary for the Support " of his Government; and the Uſage of Parliament anci- " ently was, to grant no Supplies, 'till all Grievances " were firſt redreſſed; but the Method ſeems now " to be entirely altered; Gentlemen find Time enough to " load the Nation with many and heavy Taxes, but can " ſpare no Time, it ſeems, to relieve the People from " any Burden or Grievance they juſtly complain of. They " who talk ſo muſt certainly have much more Aſſurance " than I am Maſter of: I wonder how, after ſuch a De- " claration, they can, with Confidence, look their Conſti- " tuents in the Face, far leſs expect, that they ſhould " again do them the Honour to ſend them hither. Thoſe " Gentlemen really talk of this Houſe, as if they look-

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" ed on it only as a Regiſter for Taxes, and as if we had " nothing to do here but to grant to the Crown what " Sums of Money the Miniſters ſhall pleaſe to call for: " I hope, Sir, we are not yet come to ſuch a low Paſs; " I have ſtill a better Opinion of this Houſe than to be- " lieve, that you will reject a Motion ſo reaſonable and " ſo neceſſary."

Mr. P——r's *Speech.*

W——r *P*——r Eſq; " Sir, " I am ſo ſenſible of the Grievances " the Petitioners labour under, and of " the Neceſſity of doing ſomething to " put a Stop to that growing Evil of Smuggling, that I " have been in Expectation of this Petition ever ſince " the Seſſion began. The Time I ſpent in the Country, " during the laſt Receſs of Parliament, happened to be " in a County where I had Occaſion to ſee a great deal " of that infamous Practice; ſo that if there was no o- " ther Motive for going into the Committee propoſed, " than that of endeavouring to do ſomething to prevent " Smuggling, that alone with me would be a prevailing " Motive; and for that reaſon I am ſurprized to ſee the " Motion oppoſed by any Gentleman, but much more to " ſee it oppoſed by thoſe Gentlemen who muſt know " much more than I do of the great Increaſe and the " fatal Effects of this infamous Practice.

" Sir, in that County where I was, the Smugglers " went about in ſuch formidable Bodies, that if ſomething " is not done to put a Stop to it, they may ſoon threaten " Danger even to our civil Government: I have often " met them in Gangs of forty or fifty together, and all " ſo well mounted, that even the Dragoons could not " come up with them; and they give ſuch exceſſive " Wages to the Men that will engage with them, that " the landed Intereſt in that Part of the Country ſuffers " conſiderably by it: The common Price of a Day's La- " bour, in that County where I was, is already got up " to 18 *d.* and, even at that Price, it is with great Diffi- " culty that the Farmers can find Labourers to till " and manage their Grounds; and how can it be other- " wiſe? For all the young, clever Fellows of the Coun- " ty are engaged and employed by the Smugglers; from " them they have half a Crown a Day, while they wait " upon the Sea-Coaſt, for the Landing of the Goods, " and as ſoon as the Goods are ladned, and they mount

" on

" on Horſe-back, to go about the Country to diſpoſe of " them, they have a Guinea a Day, and are well enter- " tained during the whole Time of their Attendance: " Thus they find a much eaſier, and more profitable Em- " ployment than any they can have from the Farmer, " and while they are thus employed all Improvements of " Land muſt remain in Suſpence.

" Gentlemen may talk of the great Check that has " been put upon Smuggling, by the joining of the Laws " of Exciſe to the Laws of the Cuſtoms, but they muſt " allow, that Project from which ſo much Benefit was " expected, has proved altogether ineffectual, and I am " afraid, that all other Methods will prove ineffectual, " as long as the Duty is ſo high, and ſo much Advan- " tage to be got by running. In that Part of the Coun- " try where I was, Tea is generally ſold by Retailers, in " their Shops, at 5 *s.* a Pound, and as we muſt ſuppoſe " the Importer to have a Profit upon Importation, and " as the Duty amounts to about 4 *s.* and 9 *d.* a Pound, I " leave to Gentlemen to judge, whether it is poſſible to " ſell by Retail at 5 *s* a Pound any Tea upon which the " Duty has been honeſtly paid: It is eaſy to gueſs from " whence all this Tea comes; the Smugglers buy it in " *Holland*, at 2 *s.* a Pound, and from thence run into this " Country; the *Dutch* buy it in the *Eaſt-Indies*, at 6 *d.* a " Pound; ſo that this Nation pays the *Dutch* 18 *d.* a " Pound for the Carriage: This muſt be a vaſt Loſs to " this Nation, and muſt certainly be ſo great an Advan- " tage to *Holland*, that, I am ſure, if there were now a " *Dutch* Miniſter in our Gallery, he would be extream- " ly pleaſed to ſee this Motion rejected, and would not " fail to acquaint the States General by the very firſt " Poſt, how much the Intereſt of *Holland* had, by ſome " Gentlemen in a *Britiſh* Houſe of Commons, been pre- " ferred to that of *Great-Britain*.

" I am amazed, Sir, to find that ſome Gentlemen do " not ſee how much the Revenue ſuffers by the Practice " of Smuggling; and though I do not expect that they " ſhould take any great Care of the Subject, yet I hope " they will take ſome Care of the publick Revenue, " ſince they have the Fingering and the Managing of it. " Upon the whole, I muſt ſay, that if we have any Re- " gard for the Subjects in general, if we have any Re- " gard for the Trade of this Nation, if we have any Re-

"gard for the publick Revenue, if we have any Regard "for the landed Intereſt, particularly the Tillage, we "certainly muſt agree to go into this Committee; I am "ſure nothing more worthy of our Conſideration can "poſſibly come before us, and therefore I ſhall be moſt "heartily for the Queſtion."

To be continued in our next.

Extract from the CRAFTSMAN.

Some Reflections upon Mr. Osbornes *late Aſſertions; and upon the* Scotch *Elections.*

I Congratulate the Publick on Mrs. *Osborne*'s Return from the *Norfolk Elections* to her Poſt in the *London Journal*; where She made her Appearance again on *Saturday* laſt, after ſeveral Weeks Abſence, and undertook the Solution of that knotty Problem, *whether the Senſe of the People is with the Miniſtry, or againſt Them.* Our *political Grandmother* makes no Scruple to determine this Queſtion in the *Affirmative*, and ſeems to caſt an oblique Reflection on her Brother *Walſingham*, who gave it up to us the Week before. For this Purpoſe, ſhe begins with aſſerting that the *Freeholders of England* (whom ſhe calls a Parcel of *gaping, country Fellows*) *are almoſt as ignorant of all political Knowledge, as the Beaſts They ride on; and that their ſeveral Leaders are not much above Them*; meaning the *Country Gentlemen* and *Clergymen*, as ſhe explains Herſelf immediately after. Having laid down *this modeſt Poſtulatum*, ſhe concludes, with her uſual, logical Exactneſs, *that theſe, who have no Senſe of national Affairs, cannot be ſaid to expreſs the Senſe of the Nation.* She then proceeds to acquaint us where the *Senſe of the People* really lies; That is, amongſt the *Citizens* and *Burgeſſes, whoſe* Numbers *are as great in moſt Counties as the* Freeholders *Themſelves, and their* political Knowledge *much greater.* Now, ſuppoſing This to be true, it ought likewiſe to be conſidered *which of the Two are moſt free and independent*; for without *Independency*, it is impoſſible to know the *Senſe of the People*, whatever their *Numbers*, or *Wealth*, or *Knowledge* may be; and I believe Dame *Osborne* will not pretend to ſay that the *Voters for Boroughs* are, generally ſpeaking, altogether ſo *free* and *independent*

as

as the *Electors for Counties*. Beſides, the *good old Lady* ſeems to forget that the *Country Party* have already claim'd the Majority of *Cities* and *great trading Towns*, as well as of the *Counties*, to Themſelves; particularly *London* and *Briſtol*, which, for *Numbers*, *Trade* and *Property*, to ſay nothing of their *political Knowledge*, muſt be allowed ſuperior to all the *trading Towns* and *Cities* in *England*; not excepting even *Norwich* itſelf, which Mrs. *Osborne* ſeems to mention with more than ordinary Triumph; though when *that Election* is conſidered in its true Light, it reflects as much Diſhonour on her *Patron*, as any one in the whole Kingdom. Neither will the Members for all the *Counties*, and *great trading Towns*, properly ſo called, conſtitute a *Majority of the Houſe of Commons*; and therefore We muſt collect the *Senſe of the People*, according to this Way of Reaſoning, from the *little*, *beggarly Boroughs* on the Sea-Coaſts, and in two or three *Inland Counties*, whoſe Circumſtances render Them dependent on *Miniſters*, and put it in their Power to ballance the *Counties* and *great trading Towns*; or, as the *ſame learned Authoreſs* once obſerved, *to ſupply the Want of natural Strength with great Art.*

Leaving theſe Points therefore to our *grand Mamma's* farther Conſideration, I ſhall now paſs on to the *Scottiſh Elections*, which have lately fill'd our News-papers, and ſeem to require ſome particular Animadverſions.

I am ſenſible that the *Court-Writers* will have ſome Advantage over us, in this Part of the Argument, and expect to ſee their next Productions fill'd with *Io Pæans* upon their Succeſs in *Scotland*. But I muſt crave their Leave to obſerve, that if We may rely on the whole Tenor of Advices from thence, the *late Returns* in their Favour are very far from being any Proof of the *genuine Senſe of the People*, in that Part of the united Kingdom, which hath concurred with the *Senſe of their Fellow-Subjects in England*, as far as They could poſſibly manifeſt it by outward Profeſſions and Declarations. How it came paſs that the *Voice of the People* ſhould be drown'd in the *Choice of their Repreſentatives*, and that the *Country Intereſt* ſhould be overpowered, amidſt ſo much *Popularity* may be fully explain'd in due Time; nor is it, indeed, any great Secret at preſent; for by what already appears, concerning the late Election of *ſixteen Peers* to repreſent the Peerage of *Scotland*, the Myſtery is partly unfolded. Let us there-

fore take a ſhort View of *this Affair*, as it appears from the Minutes of Election.

The Peers of *Scotland* being met at the *Borough-Room*, in order to chuſe proper Perſons to repreſent Them in the enſuing Parliament, the right honourable the Earl of *Stair* entered the *following Proteſt*, previous to the Election, *viz.*

Here Mr. D'Anvers *inſerts the Proteſts made by ſeveral* Scotch *Peers, but we having already laid before our Readers all thoſe* moſt remarkable Proteſts *in our* Bee No 67, *we ſhall not now reprint* them *a* ſecond *Time.*

Mr. D'Anvers *concludes his Paper in the following Manner.*

The Matter, (ſays Mr. *D'Anvers*) contain'd in the *foregoing Proteſts*, is of ſuch infinite Importance to the very *Being* of our *Conſtitution*, that it opens a very large Field to us; but the *Proteſts* themſelves have taken up ſo much Room, that We chuſe to poſtpone our Remarks upon them, till We ſee what is ſaid in Juſtification of ſuch Proceedings.

Extract from FOG's-JOURNAL.

MR. Fog's *laſt Journal contains the Concluſion of a long Letter from a Clergyman upon the* Dignity and Importance of his Order; *but we not having inſerted the* Beginning *of this Letter, ſhall not trouble our Readers with the latter Part of it.*

"THE laſt Letters from the Camp before Philipsburg "tell us, that it is doubtful whether the Marſhal "Duke of Berwick was kill'd by a Shot from the Town "or from a Battery of the Beſiegers: for his Grace having "advanced to the Extremity of the Trenches, ſtood upon "the Parapet to ſee what the Enemy were doing, at the "Time the Batteries were playing at each other, ſo that "he ſtood between them, the French Battery being be-"hind him; but it has often been objected to this Great "Man, that he expos'd his Perſon more than was conſiſtent "with the Duty of a Commander in Chief. Since we have "already ſaid all that has ever been ſpoke to his Advantage, "it is fit we ſhould mention thoſe great Qualities which "Friends and Enemies allow to be his Due. His Diſinter-

eſtednes

" eſtedneſs in Point of Money ſhewed itſelf where he had the " greateſt Opportunities, ſo that he has return'd from the ", Campaign without putting one Shilling in his Pocket by " Contributions or Safeguards, where ſome other Generals " would have made immenſe Fortunes; but his Courteſy and " Humanity towards his Enemies, when he had them in his " Power, ſhew'd a noble Mind and a generous Soul.——— " After the Battle of Almanza the Priſoners being very nu- " merous, the Commiſſaries of Proviſions acquainted him " that what Bread they had was no more than what was " ſufficient for their own Men, and that the Priſoners muſt " be furniſhed by their own Generals, or ſtarve. But the " Duke told the Commiſſaries that they muſt provide Bread " at any Price, for that the Priſoners ſhould ſhare with the " King's Troops to the laſt Morſel. —— At the Siege of " Barcelona, when thoſe unhappy People were ſo infatuated " as to be perſuaded by the Whiggiſh Faction in England not " to accept of any Terms, and the Duke had puſh'd the " Siege till a Breach was made ſufficient to mount, he again " offer'd them Conditions, but they were obſtinate. Upon " which he carried the Town by Storm, and tho' by the " Cuſtom of War, when a Town ſtands a Storm, the De- " fenders are put to the Sword, and the Town plunder'd, " yet no ſooner had he conquer'd them, but his Heart ſoftned " towards them; he cauſed the Troops who had carried the " Attack to be relieved before they went into the Town; " at the ſame Time he ſent Word to the Towns People, who " were the Defenders, to open their Shops, and to be buſy " in their ſeveral Trades, that the Soldiers in marching " through the Streets might not ſee one Man in Arms, " which was done accordingly; ſo that after the Soldiers had " enter'd the Place, there was not a Man kill'd, nor Man " Woman or Child ſtrip'd or plunder'd; nor did the Com- " mander put one Shilling in his Pocket by this; which has " ſcarce ever happen'd before in a Town taken by Aſſault.--- " He left nine Children by two Wives, who inherit more " Honour than Wealth from him.

We hear from Norwich, that on the 7th Inſt. came on the Election of a Repreſentative for the Clergy of Norfolk, in the enſuing Convocation; when the *Adminiſtration Candidate* had much better Succeſs than the *Adminiſtration Candidates* at the late Election of Members to repreſent that County in the en-

ſuing

ſuing Parliament; for a *good many* of the Clergy, who know the *Worth* of a *good Living*, and are not therefore *poſſeſſed* with *that Spirit of Oppoſition*, which at this Time prevails ſo much in the World, having appeared at the Conſiſtory with the ſaid Candidate that Morning, to give Countenance to his Pretenſions, and there being none to ſtand in Competition, he was unanimouſly elected; upon which he made a Speech to his Brethren, wherein he told them that they had *little* left to *Care* for in a collective Capacity, but the *Security* of the *Legal Eſtabliſhment*, which was never *greater* than under the *preſent Adminiſtration*, by whoſe Means the many *late Attacks* upon our *Eccleſiaſtical Conſtitution* had been defeated; and took particular Notice of the Attempts lately made upon Eccleſiaſtical *Revenues*, and the Eccleſiaſtical *Juriſdiction*, but mentioned nothing of the many Attempts made *lately* upon the *Fundamental Principles* and *Doctrines* of the *Church of England*.

We hear that the Right Hon. Horatio Walpole, Eſq; who was formerly our Ambaſſador at the Court of France, and lately our Ambaſſador to the States-General, is now appointed his Majeſty's Ambaſſador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Court of Vienna; ſo that we may conclude there is ſomething *very extraordinary* to be tranſacted at that Court, by the ſending ſo *very extraordonary* a Perſonage thither; and that the *Fame* of our Country as to the *Choice* of its Ambaſſadors will ſoon be *eſtabliſhed* at all the Courts of Europe.

Extract from the DAILY-COURANT.

Reflections on the Craftſman's Manner *of Writing.*

IN *States* over-run with Tyranny, (ſays Mr. *Freeman*) in *Empires* governed by a *Nero*, or a *Domitian*, the *Friends* of *Virtue* and *Liberty* may be conſtrained to *ſpeak* with *Caution*, to *Veil* their *Detection* of *Vice* in *Fiction*, and to wrap up their *Incentives* to a *generous Fortitude* ſomewhat obſcurely. *Petronius* might plead this, for all that is good in his *Satyre*, and the *Criticks* generally admit this Excuſe for *Perſons* whoſe *Darkneſs* would otherwiſe have been an *intolerable Fault*. But what can our *Craftſmen* ſay for themſelves of this *ſort?* Have any *new Laws* been made to hinder their *proſecuting* thoſe they *libel?*

libel? Have any *Acts* of *Power* been exerted to ſtop their *libelling* whom they cannot *legally Accuſe?* Have thoſe in the *Adminiſtration* ever *ſtrained* the *Laws* to do their *Enemies* an *Injury?* Or have they ever *eluded* them to *ſave themſelves?* Why, while Things ſtand thus, ſhould theſe intrepid *Patriots* entrench themſelves in *Parables*, and wound thoſe they hate with *Fiction?* It cannot be thro' *Fear*: For what *Character* ſo *ſacred*, what *Dignity* ſo *elevated*, as to eſcape their *Cenſure?* Have they ſpared either *Sex* or *Age*, or heſitated at ſaying any Thing, *true* or *falſe*, which might injure the *Man* they would *deſtroy?* Did they not a *Fortnight* ago *call* the *King Tiberius*, his *Miniſter Sejanus*, the great *Council* of the *Kingdom* a *Mock Parliament*, and the *People* in *general* a *Crew* of *corrupt* and *dejected Slaves?* Can we doubt then, that theſe Men want *Courage* to *ſay* any *Thing* againſt *Perſons* in *Power*, which might bring them under the *Cognizance* of the *Law*, if they *had* any *Thing* to *ſay?* And ſhall the *People* of *England* ſuffer Malice, Envy, and Buffoonery, to ſupply the *Place* of *Publick Spirit*, and a generous *Zeal* for *Truth?* Shall they condemn an *Adminiſtration* for a *Joke*, or be themſelves *quibbled* into a *Rebellion?* No; I am perſuaded they will ſtill keep their *Wits*, which without farther *Aſſiſtance*, will defeat the *Schemes* of the *Diſcontented.*

As this Manner of *Writing* on *Topicks* the moſt important, is extremely *unjuſt* in its Nature, and evidenly *unfair* as to thoſe againſt whom it is *pointed*, ſo as I have already hinted, it is a *glaring Inſult* on ſuch as it is intended to move. It is neither better nor worſe than telling them, "Gentlemen, you are a Pack of ſilly laughing Knaves, on whom Reaſon will do no Good, but who may be led by the Noſe with Banter. Therefore inſtead of ſaying, that the M—— robs the Treaſury, for which you might be dull enough to expect Proof, we need but tell you, *Robin Goodfellow* ſkims the *Bowls*, and you ſwallow the Thing without chewing, as if *Innuendo's* were better than *Evidence.* According to this very Scheme the *Craftſman* ſeems to regulate his *Saturday's Entertainments.* Sometimes P—— ſometimes ***** mount, and in a ſolemn Senatorial Strain rail at *Miniſters*, *Senates* and *Kings*, proteſt that neither *Honour* nor *Juſtice* are to be longer found on Earth, but among the *Chiefs* of their *Party*, and that therefore, to eſtabliſh the *Golden Age* again, the People ought to throw

off

off the *preſent Government*, and leave it to them to *frame another*. Next *Saturday*, when perhaps, ſome expect a Continuance of this Argument, and a Reinforcement of ſo *material a Subject* up ſtarts *N*——— *A*——— and with an *Academical Sneer* deſires your Attention, whilſt he roaſts a *Miniſterial Drudge*, and proves the *Miniſter* the *Step-Father* of *Great-Britain*, then proceeding to ring the Changes on a Set of Words remarkable for their Sameneſs of Sound, he derides *Majeſty*, mocks the *Houſe* of *Commons*, ſpurns his *antient Benefactor*, and as he once ſerved a *Reverend Biſhop*, declaims againſt *him* more furiouſly than heretofore he praiſed him, tho' he does both in a *Stile* ſo *perſpicuouſly venal*, that it is equally incapable of doing *Hurt* or conferring *Honour*: At laſt having quite exhauſted his *Run* of *low Wit* and *foul Language*, he concludes will telling a *ſwinging Lie*, on which he leaves us to mediate till *next Week*, when his *Patrons* will be ready to tell ye another.

For my own Part, I ſhall henceforward ſlight all the *Danverian Farce*, and attend wholly to their more *ſerious Deſigns* of doing *Miſchief*, that by expoſing their ſecret *Aims* I may avert that *Ruin*, in which otherwiſe I am confident the more *heedleſs* Part of their *Faction* will ſhortly be involved; and if in the Courſe of my Labours in this Way, I receive my Share of *hord Names* in their *Libels*, I ſhall content myſelf with the Teſtimony of my *own Heart*, that I *write* as I *think*, nor ever trouble myſelf or the World with *Anſwers* to their *Reproaches*, whoſe Buſineſs it has ſo long been to belye their *Oppoſites* with a *ſteady Impudence*, and to impute thoſe *Crimes* to *others*, which it is notorious they daily commit *themſelves*.

Extract from the LONDON-JOURNAL.

Reflections on the Senſe *of the People.*

THE People (ſays Mr. *Osborne*) are ſometimes *right*, and ſometimes *wrong*: They have been in the *Right* againſt Kings and Parliaments too, and they have been in the *Wrong* againſt both. They were in the Right *for the King*, *againſt the Parliament*, towards the latter End of King *William*'s Reign: They were in the *Wrong againſt* Queen and Parliament, during the *glorious Years* of Queen *Anne*'s Reign; and they were in the *Wrong for* Queen and Parliament

Parliament in the *ignominious Cloſe* of the ſame Reign: The *People* have their *Humours* as well as *Individuals*, and that is no wonder; for *they* are only a Collection of *Individuals*. I think *Vox populi eſt Vox Dei*, is an *impious* Maxim, and as *falſe* as 'tis *impious*, full of Abſurdity and Blaſphemy, tho' it has been adopted by the *Saints* as well as *Sinners*. There is not a Man upon Earth who loves the People better than my ſelf; yet theſe good Friends of mine will allow me to ſay, they are not *infallable*: The *Merits* of a Miniſtry are not to be tried by their *Opinion*, for or againſt them; much leſs by their *Liking* or *Diſliking*, which is the preſent Caſe.

The Merits of a Miniſtry are to be tried by *their Actions*; and thoſe Actions to be judged of by Men who have improved their Underſtandings, who know the World, and the State of our Affairs at Home and Abroad. When ſuch Men reflect upon the *perplexed Nature* of our *Foreign Affairs* for ſeveral Years paſt, they will be convinced, that the Miniſtry have taken the wiſeſt Precautions and moſt prudent Methods to *prevent a War*, and ſo have prov'd themſelves *true Engliſhmen*: And as to *Domeſtick* Affairs, that they have put the Nation to as little Charge as is conſiſtent with its Preſervation; and adminiſtred all things in a way perfectly agreeable to our *Conſtitution*, and with a very high regard to *the Liberties* of the People.

An exact List of all ſuch Veſſels as we are informed came into, *and* ſailed from, *any of our* Home-Ports, *from* Wedneſday, *June the* 18*th*, *to* Tueſday, *June the* 25*th*, *both Days inclusive*; *deſigned for the Uſe of* Merchants, *and other Perſons, who may have any Friends or Effects on Board ſuch Veſſels.*

Pool, June 15. ARrived the Chatfield, Chatfield, from Carolina. The James, Yoakley, from the ſame Place, was well off Scilly.

Portſmouth, June 17. Since my laſt his Majeſty's Ship the Torrington Capt. Parry, in ſailing from the Harbour to Spithead, had the Misfortune, the Wind blowing very freſh, to carry away all her Top-maſts, but by ſpeedy Aſſiſtance from the Ships at Spithead, ſhe was ſoon got into the Road, without any other Damage then aforeſaid. *Sailed* his Majeſty's Ship the Exeter, Capt. Yoe, from the Harbour to Spithead, and is ſince *ſailed* for the Dows; alſo *ſailed* from the Harbour to Spithead his

his Majeſty's Ship the Faulkland, Capt. Lee. At Spithead are *arrived* his Majeſty's Ships the Lively, Capt. Ownly, from Ireland; and the Alborough, Capt. Gaſcoin, from Carolina. At Spithead are his Majeſty's Ships the Blenheim, Lancaſter, Royal Oak, Lenox, Ipſwich, Leopard, Faulkland, Torrington, Lyme, Lively, Aldborough, Hawk and Swift.

'On Saturday laſt one of the Foremaſt-men of his Majeſty's 'Ship the Ipſwich enquiring of his Son for his Wife, was anſwered 'by him, That he knew nothing of her: The Father filled with 'Jealouſy, and believing the Boy concerned in an Intrigue, in the 'Heat of Paſſion drew a Knife from his Pocket, and with it ſtab-'bed his Son in ſuch a Manner that he died immediately; for 'which bloody and raſh Act he is under cloſe Confinement on board 'the ſaid Ship.'

Deal, June 17. The Men of War ſtill *remain*, but the Outward-bound *ſailed* laſt Night. *Arrived* the John, Gill, from St. Chriſtopher's; the Mercury, Tomlinſon, from Antigua; the Anne and Mary, Shorcock, the King William, Watkinſon, and the Savanna, Wood, from Carolina; the Rocheſter, Wood, from Jamaica, and the Britannia, Kelſey, from Cadiz. Wind W. by N.

Graveſend, June 17. *Arrived* the Phoenix Man of War, Capt. Douglas, from Jamaica, the Charming Molly, Powell, from Bourdeaux; the John and Betty Strahan, from Roan; the Pearle, Chapman, from Leghorn; the King of Portugal, Hughs, from Lisbon; the Britannia, Daviſon, from the Streights; the Providence, Stewart, from Dublin; the Lucy, Forſter, and the Jacob, Gerald, from Montſerrat.

Leith, June 12. *Came in* the Tartan, James Wood, from the Streights.

Newcaſtle, June 14. Since the 7th *arrived* 110 light and laden Ships, and *ſailed* 150 laden. On Sunday *arrived* the Portugal Merchant, Gaul, from Oporto.

Falmouth, June 16. Yeſterday *ſailed* the Algarve of London, Olding, from Faro for Rotterdam.

Plymouth, June 16. *Arrived* the Cambridge, Donovan, from Montſerrat.

Liverpool, June 16. *Arriv'd* the Everton, Bember, from Antigua.

Cowes, June 17. On the 14th *ſailed* the Jealouſy, Stockvis, for Amſterdam from Surinam; the Haac, Williamſon, for Bremen from South Carolina; the John and Betty, Straham, for London from Roan; the King George, Ratſey, for Amſterdam from Honduras. On the 15th *came in* the Baltick Merchant, Mackenzie, and the Anne Pink, James, both from Carolina; on the 16th

16th the Alicant Galley, Bodman, and the North Cape, Graham, both from Carolina.

Briſtol, June 17. This Morning *arrived* the Pool Pink, Bourn, in 7 Weeks from Jamaica; ſhe came out with the Ruby, Ruth, and was with her thro' the Windward Paſſage. *Arrived* alſo the Newton, Wooles, from Gallipoli.

Portſmouth, June 17. Yeſterday came to an Anchor at Spithead the Iſaac of Belfaſt, Williamſon, from South Carolina for Bremen, and *ſailed* again Yeſterday; the Southampton, Boyd, with Wheat from Rotterdam for Leghorn.

Deal, June 18. All his Majeſty's Ships *remain* in the Downs. *Came down* and *ſailed* the Figueira Merchant, Woodrop, for Newfoundland; and the ——, Homans, for Genoa. *Arrivedd* the Proſperity, Cummins, from Guiney; the Eagle, Nagle, from the Canaries; and the James, Yoakley, from South Carolina. Wind E. by S.

Portſmouth, June 17. Since my laſt *came in* the Southampton, James Boyd, from Genoa. *Sailed* to the Eaſtward his Majeſty's Ship the Lively, Capt. Ownly, and the Aldborough, Capt. Galcoin. *ſailed* on a Cruiſe his Majeſty's Sloop Swift, Capt. Durell; and Yeſterday *ſailed* for Jamaica from Spithead his Majeſty's Sloop the Hawk, Capt Drummond. *Remain* at Spithead his Majeſty's Ships the Blenheim, Lancaſter, Royal Oak, Lenox Ipſwich, Leopard, Faulkland, Torrington and Lyme. Wind. S. E.

Deal, June 19. *Remain* in the Downs the 3 Admirals, with 22 Sail of his Majeſty's Ships; and juſt now *came in* the Exeter from Portſmouth. *Remain* alſo the Proſperity, Cummins, from Guiney; and the Infant Duke, Goatly from Seville for Hamburgh. *Arrived* the Spaniſh Town Factor, Grey, from Jamaica. Wind E.

Graveſend, June 18. *Arrived* the Lee, Anderſon, from Malaga; the Gaylard, Purnell, and the Pearl, Chapman, from Leghorn; the Warren, Huddy, from Malaga; the Dragon, Bell, from Carolina; the Joſeph and Elizabeth, Williams, from Lisbon; the Mermaid, Crawford, and the Gale, Blackburn, from Jamaica; the Boſton, Diamond, and the Jarvis-Wood, Bailey, from Cape Fair; the Rocheſter, Turner, from Jamaica; the Wm. and Francis, Elwood, the John, Gill, and the Bleſt, Leatherborough, from St. Chriſtopher's; the Mary Anne, Shoebrick, the James, Yoakley, and the Savanna, Wood, from Carolina; the Providence and Anne, Hammond, and the Anne and Mary, Shelton, from Norway; the Mercury, Tomlinſon, from Antigua; the Hampton, Newman, from Oporto; and the Britannia, Kelſey, from Cadiz.

Graveſend, June 19. *Arrived* the Mary and Eliz. Baarns, from Amſterdam; the Indian Queen, Cummins, from Carolina; the Chandos, Jewers, from Rotterdam; and the Spaniſh Town Factor, Grey, from Jamaica.

Falmouth, June 17. The 15th *came in* the Henry and Katherine, Dykinds, from Chriſtianſand; the Thomas, Dubois, and the Patience, Boding, from South Carolina, all; for this Place, the laſt of which ſpoke with the May-flower Pink, John Tarkin, in Lat. 35, 45, 150 Leagues to the Eaſtward of Cape Henry, the 12th of May laſt.

Liverpool, June 18. *Arrived* the Dolphin, Mercer, from Norway; and the Rachel and Betty, Harriman, from Lisbon.

Cowes, June 19. Since my laſt *ſailed* the Hopewell, Havens, for Bremen from South Carolina.

Pool, June 19. Yeſterday *arrived* the Jolliff's Adventure, Jolliff, from South Carolina, where the Wheatley, Price, was *arrived* from Lisbon; the Brogden, Jones, from Antigua, is detained here by contrary Winds

Briſtol, June 19 Yeſterday *arrived* the Diamond, Clay, in 7 Weeks from Philadelphia; and this Afternoon the Ruby, Ruth, from Kingſton in Jamaica, which came out with the Pool Fink.

Portſmouth, June 19. Yeſterday *ſailed* the Eagle Hilliard, from Jamaica.

Portſmouth, June 20. *Arriv'd* the Happy Jane, Paxton, from Jamaica.

Deal, June 20. The 3 Admirals *remain*, with his Majeſty's Ships the Britannia, Edinburgh, Namure, Grafton, Orford, Princeſs Amelia, Captain, Hampton-court, Kent, Torbay, Burford, Dreadnought, Sunderland, Swallow, Norfolk, Buckingham, Barwick, York, and Exeter; with the three Fire ſhips. *Remain* the Proſperity, Cummins, for Holland; and the Infant Duke, Goarley, for Hamburgh. This Morning *arrived* the John and Anne, Winkley, from South Carolina. Wind E.

Graveſend, June 20. *Arrived* the Moore's, Moore, from Dieppe; the London Poſt, Woolf, from Amſterdam; and the Providence, Berwick, from Norway.

Portſmouth, June 20. Since my laſt *came in* the Warwick Pink, Maltby, and the Endeavour Pink, Douſland, both with Coals from Newcaſtle. *Sailed* the Elizabeth Sloop, Thackſton, for Dublin; the Goodwill, Hebden, for Newcaſtle; the Willing Mind, Robinſon, for London; the Sarah, Baſſet, for Guernſey, and the Greyhound Pink, Spanton, for Norway: The Aldborough, Capt. Gaſcoign (ſailed for the River) *put back* to St. Helen's Road by contrary Winds, but this Morning at 5 *ſailed* from thence for the River Wind at Weſt. All his Majeſty's Ships *remain* at Spithead, as per laſt.

Deal, June 22. The Men of War and Outward-bound ſtill *remain*. This Morning *arrived* the Lively Man of War from Portſmouth; the Loyal Judith, Coultis, from Trappanni; and the Elizabeth, Borden, in 6 Weeks from New England, Wind Weſt.

Deal,

Deal, June 22. The 3 Admirals, with all His Majeſty's Ships *remain* as per laſt. *Came down* and *ſailed* the Charles, Rogers, for Cadiz; and the Salisbury, Smith, for Lisbon. *Remain* the Charming Nancy, Marnes, for the Streights; the Friendſhip, Akers, for Leghorn; the Rebecca, Cornhill, for Bermudas; the Happy Jennet, Cliſe, for the Eaſt; the Sea Nymph, Matſon, for Genoa. The Anna Maria, Kilpatrick, from Carolina. Wind W.

Graveſend, June 21. *Arrived* the John and Sarah, Benjamin Hunter, from Hamburgh; and the John and Anne, Michael Wickley, from Carolina. *Arrived* the Mermaid, Rogers, is *arrived* at Petersburgh; and the Heſter, Heſter, at Genoa, both from London.

Falmouth, June 20. Since my laſt *came in* the Succeſs, Sporn, for Lynn for Malaga; the Cornwal, Skinner, from Leghorn; and the Gallaway, Gallaway, from St. Chriſtopher's, both for London.

Dartmouth, June 21 The Figueira, Woodropp, of and from London for Ireland and Newfoundland, was this Day off our Harbour.

Plymouth, June 21. *Arrived* ſince my laſt the Mary, Bidart, from the Streights for Rotterdam; and the Robert and Siſſon, Selwood, from Malaga; both for this Port.

Briſtol, June 2 . On Thurſday *arrived* the Neptune, Wheeler, and this Night the Comb Pink, ——, both from St. Chriſtopher's.

Southampton, June 22. Since my laſt *ſailed* the White Horſe, Keat, for Cadiz; the Lovely Jane, Molloy, for Genoa; and the Elizabeth, Woods, for Oporto.

Deal, June 23. The 3 Admirals, with all his Majeſty's Ships and the Outward-bound, ſtill *remain*. This Morning *came in* the Aldborough Man of War, and *ſailed* for the Nore. *Came down* the Anne Galley, Moſes, for Gibraltar. Wind S. E.

Graveſend, June 23. *Arrived* the Katherine, Clarbutt, from Calais; the Sukey, Read, from Narva; the Cambridge, Donavan, from Montſerrat; the Anne and Mary, Shoebrick, and the Rebecca, ——, from Carolina; the Elizabeth, Borden, from New England; the Sarah, Ceynolds, from Virginia; and the Union, Brown, from Malaga.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

FRANCE.

LEtters from *Calais* continue to ſay, that they are in hourly Expectation of fifteen Men of War from *Breſt*, to take on Board ſeveral Battallions of Troops deſign'd

ſign'd for *Dantzick*; but they have been ſo long delay'd, that they muſt be very expeditious now, if they propoſe to come Time enough to do any good there: Notwithſtanding the Report we mentioned in our laſt, it is now confirmed, that Marſhal *de Villars* died at *Turin*, the 17 Inſtant, in the 84th Year of his Age.

The Count *de Clermount*, Prince of the Blood, the Princes of *Conti* and *Dombes*, and the Count *de Eu* are created Marſhals of His Moſt *Chriſtian* Majeſty's Camps and Armies, (a Poſt equal to Major General) but not Marſhals of *France*, as ſome Foreign News Writers have made them.

HOLLAND *and the* LOW-COUNTRIES.

THE Prince of *Orange*, and the Princeſs Royal, his Conſort, arrived at the *Hague*, on *Monday* laſt was Sevennight being ſaluted with the loudeſt Acclamations of the People. They took up their Reſidence at the Palace of *Orange*, where a Guard of ſixty Men, with a Captain, Lieutenant, Enſign and Colours were offered Her Royal Highneſs; but ſhe declined the offer in a courteous obliging Manner.

The next Morning four Deputies Extraordiary of the *States* of *Holland*, complimented Her Royal Highneſs on her Arrival: And in the Afternoon ſhe received the ſame Compliment from a Deputation Extraordinary, from the Aſſembly of *Their High Mightineſſes*, the *States General*. The Prince, on his Side, obſerved the uſual Ceremonial.

SPAIN *and* PORTUGAL.

AN Advice-Boat is arrived at *Cadiz* from the *Havannah*, with News that the *Gallions* deſign'd to follow in abought eight Days, and that all the Gold and Silver was put on Board four Men of War to be tranſported to *Spain*.

ROME *and* ITALY.

COunt *Viſconti* late Viceroy of *Naples* made a very narrow Eſcape of it, being got away only with four Perſons

ſons, in a ſmall Bark. *Barletta* has ſince ſurrendered to the *Spaniards*, with all the Ammunition the *Imperialiſts* had gathered together in that Place, and three Barks, which had ſeveral Perſons of Diſtinction on Board, and among others the Biſhop of *Attonero*. The *Spaniards* now only want *Gaeta* and *Capua* (which they keep cloſely blocked up, and believe will not be able to hold out long) to compleat their Conqueſt of *Naples*, almoſt without Bloodſhed.

Various have been the Reports ſince our laſt of a Battle in *Italy*, moſt of which give the Advantage to the *Imperialiſts*; but we do not yet find any ſure Grounds for ſuch Reports. All that we know for certain is, that the two Armies are very near one another, which probably has given ſome of our Prophetical News-Writers Occaſion to ſpeak as they are biaſs'd, by their Inclinations or otherwiſe. We, who do not pretend to a Spirit of Prophecy, ſhall wait the Arrival of freſher and more certain Advices, before we ſhall pretend to diſtribute the Laurells on either Side.

It is ſaid that the great Duke of *Tuſcany* has nominated one of the Lords of his Court to go and compliment His *Neapolitan* Majeſty, upon his Acceſſion to the Throne; but how does this agree with the Neutrality he has hitherto profeſs'd to hold.

The Grand Convoy of Troops is arrived at *Naples* from *Barcellona*; and the Ships, together with the *French* and *Spaniſh* Gallies, which are now there, make a grand Appearance in that Bay.

The *Imperialiſts* have, in a Grand Council of War, reſolved to march, with the Body of their Army directly for *Parma*, and lay Siege to that City; to which End a Great Train of Artillery, with great Store of Bombs and Ammunition are in a Readineſs, to be tranſported thither: But it is hardly to be believed that the *Confederate* Army, which is on the other Side of *Parma*, will remain in Activity, on this Occaſion.

GERMANY.

THE Siege of *Philipsburg* proves a very ſtubborn one. There is nothing wanting, on the French Side, either in Courage or Conduct; But General *Witgenau*, the *Imperial* General, diſputes it with them Step by Step, with

with epual Valour and Skill, and makes a terrible Slaughter among their Troops.

On the 16th Inſtant, the Governour let Prince Eugene know, that he was in a Condition to hold out ſeveral Weeks yet. The ſame Night the *French* attack'd an Outwork, but were repulſed with Loſs. The 18th, they erected a Battery of eight Pieces of Cannon, upon the Return of the Saillant Angle of the Covered Way of the Hornwork, to facilitate the Paſſage of the Dutch. The ſame Night they began to work on two Batteries more, to render the taking of this Hornwork more eaſy

Prince *Eugene* has been in Motion, with the *Imperial* Army, ever ſince the 18th: The General Quarters were the 20th. At *Eppingen*, the left Wing extending to *Bruchſal*, and the Right to *Heidelberg*. This Army is ſince approached nearer to the *French* Intrenchments, and at the coming away of the laſt Letters, the Head Quarters were at *Oldenheim*.

A Magazine of Hay, conſiſting of 80,000 Rations, took Fire at *Hunningen*, on the 16th Inſtant, by Lightning, and was entirely conſumed. A Magazine of Gun-Powder being near it, occaſioned a great Conſternation; But by the extraordinary Care of the Governour and Garriſons, that was ſecured.

Letters from *Stralſund*, in *Pomerania*, adviſe, that King *Staniſlaus*'s Agent in that City is furniſhing a Houſe with the beſt Moveables he can procure; which makes it be believed that Prince has Thoughts of retiring thither, before *Dantzick* is reduced to the laſt Extremity, and he may not then find a Hole to creep out at.

Dreſden, Letters ſay, that King *Auguſtus* has ordered ſeveral *Relais* of Horſes to be ready, on the Road to *Poland*, which puts it almoſt out of Doubt, that his Majeſty is upon his Departure for that Kingdom; Eſpecially as ſome of his Domeſticks and Baggage are already advanced as far as *Chriſtiandadt*.

POLAND, SWEDEN, *and the* NORTHERN POWERS.

OUR laſt Advices from the *Ruſſian* Camp before *Dantzick* are not too favourable for that City, which by theſe Accounts ſeems to be in greater Danger than ever. The Arrival of the heavy Artillery, in that Camp; The Influence and Aſſiſtance of the *Ruſſian* Fleet; The little or no Benefit the *French* Succours are of to the Beſieged, being

ing cooped up at *Wechselmund*, and hardly in a Condition to defend themselves; The Uncertainty of future Succour from *France*, or of its coming in Time; And the Difficulty if it should, of penetrating into the Town, are all Circumstances, which portend the Inhabitants of that unfortunate City no great Good; And it may be justly feared, if they should be so unhappy to fall into the Hands of the enraged *Russians*, their Ruin would be almost irretrievable. And yet we are told, that under all these Apprehensions, and notwithstanding they must already labour under inexpressible Hardships, they bear up with a Resolution, Fortitude and Chearfulness beyond Expression, sure they must have some hidden Ressource or Dependance, or they must receive the Hopes and Promises which are made them, with an implicit Faith: Especially if it be true what the *Russians* say, that their Powder Magazines, as well in the City as Fort *Wechselmund* are blown up.

The *Russians* have now turned their Fury against this Fort, and the *French* Camp, which they not only cannonade from their Fleet; But are attempting to take by Siege. The Duke of *Weissenfels* with his *Saxons*, open'd the Trenches before it, in the Night between the 17th and the 18th, on one Side, and the Night following, Count *Munich* did the same on the other. The *French* attempted a Sally but were repulsed with Loss. The 19th Count *Munich* sent a Summons to the *French* commanding Officer to surrender: But he requiring three Days to consider of it, and they were granted him.

Notwithstanding the City of *Dantzick* is so closely invested by Land and Sea, the Primate has found Means to scatter new *Universalia* thro' the Kingdom of *Poland*, exciting the *Poles* to take Horse, and to repair immediately to *Dantzik*, to the Relief of their Sovereign.

Our last Letters from the *Russian* Camp of the 23d Instant say, that the *Dantzickers* are actually capitulating, but that Count *Munich* would hear of nothing less than surrender upon Discretion. That Fort *Wechselmund* had agreed to surrender, if not relieved in two Days; And that the *French* were to be convoy'd to *Copenhagen*, and the *Swedes* to *Stockholm*.

There are Letters in Town, which say, the City of *Dantzick* is surrendered, upon the Terms which Count *Munich* offered the Inhabitants some Time ago, *viz.* to pay 4000,000 of Rubles towards defraying the Expence

Her *Czarian* Majeſty has been at in this War, and to acknowledge King *Auguſtus* : But of this we muſt want Confirmation.

TURKY, PERSIA, *and other* REMOTE COUNTRIES.

NOtwithſtanding they pretend at *Conſtantinople*, that a Peace with the *Perſians* is as good as concluded, great Preparations for War are continued, with more than ordinary Diligence. This gives ſome Reaſon to fear the *Divan* is inclin'd to a War with the *Chriſtians*, eſpecially as the *Cham* of *Tartary*, who is advanced as far as *Bender* with 80000 Men, has received Orders to detach 20,000 of them, towards the Frontiers of *Poland*: The War in *Perſia* does not, however, ſeem to be ſo near an End. The *Turks* who are ſtrongly entrench'd near *Babylon*, and have found Means to throw ſome Men into the two principle Caſtles of that City, talk of leaving their Camp, and hazarding another Battle; as ſoon as they have received certain Re-inforcements, which they were in daily Expectation of.

As we have juſt received the Dying Speech of John Witneſs, *who was Executed at* Barbadoes *the 23d of* February *laſt, for the Murder of his Maſter, Captain* John Braddock; *which we have before taken Notice of, we did believe it might be acceptable to our Readers to hear that this Murderer was puniſhed with Death.*

The laſt Dying Speech and Confeſſion of Ziggey John Witneſs, *ſo called after the* Indian *Manner.*

I Was born in Long-Iſland in the Government of New-York in North America, 23 Years of Age come next May, and what ſmall Education I had, I took of my ſelf, my Mother being poor, and not able to beſtow any Learning upon me. I was unwilling therefore to ſtay at home, but choſe rather to go to Sea. I bore a very honeſt Character, and was beloved in Long-Iſland by all that ever knew me both by Sea and Land. The laſt and fatal Voyage I undertook was in the Brigantine Recovery, Captain Braddock, with whom I was unwilling to make this Trip, but he over perſuaded, and would not part from me, which has proved

in

in the End my utter Ruin and Deſtruction, through my own wicked graceleſs Courſes, raſh unthinking and remorſeleſs Proceedings; for which I heartily beg of God to be merciful to my poor Soul, who alone knows the Sincerity of my Repentance; and may this prove a dreadful Warning to all Perſons for the future, and more eſpecially to all the Spectators here preſent, whoſe Prayers for Mercy for me at the Throne of Grace I fervently emplore.

We ſailed from Boſton in New England in the Recovery in the Month of 1733 to from thence to the Iſland of Madera, where we took in Wines, which the Veſſel's Company making very free with while we ſtayed there, generally got Drunk, which occaſioned the Maſter to diſcharge three of them, ſaying, that he would never carry any Iriſhmen more with him. Afterwards meeting there with John Smith on Shore, he Shipp'd him with a Promiſe of paying his Debts, upon which he went on board, but the Maſter not performing his Promiſe to John Smith, he and the Chief Mate could never agree. But one Day having ſome Words more than common. Smith ſwore that he would have an Inch of the Chief Mate's Liver out before the Voyage was at an End. From the Madera we were bound to the Iſland of Sall, and after being out at Sea, we all ſeemed to agree pretty well together; but as we were obliged to do a great deal of Work, and were kept up all day, and were very ſcanty of Proviſions and bad withal, it occaſioned a general grumbling among us all, and Smith firſt ſpoke of it to the Maſter, at which he began to enquire who it was complained of the Victuals? Anſwer was made, it was not one, but all. At which John Main and I being then on the Main Top, a ſetting up the Top Maſt Shrouds, I came down, whereupon ſays the Maſter to me, *In courſe you muſt be one.* *Sir*, ſays I, *if I muſt tell you the Truth, the Chief Mate was the firſt*, which indeed he did not deny, the Maſter therefore reprimanded him very ſmartly, and ſaid, *if he was the firſt that complained, well might the reſt*; and that it might be the Means of Mens knocking his Brains out and running away with the Veſſel; at which the Chief Mate, *Sir*, *Do you mind what theſe Sons of Bitches ſay? Yes*, ſays the Maſter, *I do believe it, becauſe it was ſpoke before your Face.* The ſame day the Maſter having given John Smith ſome Blows, ſeemed afterwards to be much concern-

ed for what he had done to him, but towards Night Smith declared he would be revenged of the Maſter one way or the oth r; upon which, ſays I, *I'll ſtand by you as long as I live.* Then repl es Smith, *and I'll ſtand by you.* Upon that ſays Smith to Thomas Parker, (the Lad who ſuffers with me for the ſame Crime) *are you willing to ſtand by us?* He replied, *he would.* John Main then at Helm was asked the ſame Queſtion by us, who reſolutely anſwered, *Damn the Fai ers*, and the Murder muſt be done this Night or not at all. In a ſhort time after we made the Iſland of Sall, upon which the Chart was up, and we looked into it to ſee where the Land made, as it was laid down therein, the Cabbin-Boy, brought out a Can of Brandy and ſome Sugar, and went forward with t unknown to the Maſter. John Main ſeeing it went forward, and taking a Drink, wiſht for the Ni h to come on, not being able to ſteer through Eagerneſs o be committing the Fact. John Smith was then ſent to h Helm by the Maſter, and about Six o'Clock in the Evening we laid the Brigantine too. After Supper the Maſter and both Ma es went to Sleep, we four, *viz.* John Smith Thomas Parker, John Main and my ſelf being forwards, where we drank the reſt of the Brandy made into Punch: About Ten o'Clock John Main began to grumble at our Backwardneſs, and ſaid he believed we had n mind to do it, and that what we had to do, we ſhould do with all Expedition, or elſe we ſhould fall aſleep and neglect it. I my ſelf handed the Tools up, and took a ſmall Hatchet for my Weapon. John Smith took an Iron Maul, and giving Thomas Parker a Wood Ax, and John Main a Cau king Mallet, we al went toge her with an Intention to kill the Maſter and Chief Mate, and ſa e the Second Mate. I entring into the Great Cabbin went to the Maſter, who was lying in the State Room, and took him by the Hand, who graſped me with it immediate'y (otherwiſe I ſhould not have ſtruck him) and then I let drive at him one or two Blows with my Hatchet, after which he tumbled out upon me; the Noiſe of this awoke the Chief Mate, who coming out of his Cabbin, John Smith ſtruck him ſeveral times with his Iron Maul, and brought him down, which being done, Thomas Parker laid at him with his Ax; (ſuppoſing now they had effectually made an End of him, they went directly into the State Room, in order to aſſiſt me, and finding the Maſter not quite dead, Parker and Smith both ſtruck him on the Head, and concluding

ding they had diſpatched him likewiſe, they went next to the Second Mate, whom they found lying in his Cabbin, John Main held him down, threatning him at the ſame time, if he made any manner of Reſiſtance, that he would ſerve him as the other two had been ſerved. John Smith and I coming into the Cabin, hauled him out, and askt him, *Whether or no he would ſide with us*, or be ſerved as the others were? He anſwered he would, if we would ſave his Life; then going with us into the Cabbin, he told us, it would be the beſt Way to read the Burial of the Dead over the Captain, and throw him over board, which being done, we made Sail, our Deſign being then for the Spaniſh Main.

The next Morning as ſoon as I roſe from Sleep, I altered my Reſolution, being willing to bring the Veſſel into Barbadoes, for the good of the Poor Widow and Family, which was agreed to by the reſt; ſometime afterwards. the little Boy lying along with the Second Mate, would be every now and then talking and laughing with him, which John Main obſerving, ſeemed much dejected; upon which, John Smith asked him, what was the matter with him? Matter, ſays he, Matter enough, why as long as this Boy is alive, I never ſhall be eaſy for fear he ſhould betray us at the firſt Port we come into; to this it was anſwered, that the firſt Port we came to, he ſhould be put on board of ſome Veſſel, and ſent to his Friends. John Maid ſaid, that is ſhould never be: The next Morning early as the little Boy was lying in Bed with the Second Mate, I went and took hold of him by the Leg. and beat him, and by chance ſtruck him on the Eye with a Rope, upon which he ſtruggled and got looſe, and run down into the Hold and hid himſelf; then I ordered Thomas Parker and John Smith to bring him upon Deck, which being done, John Main left the Helm, and coming upon Deck, got a Boom Iron, and having tied it on the Boy's Neck, John Smith and he flung him over the Side; the Boy notwithſtanding, finding himſelf over the Side, caught hold of the Boom Tackle Fall, and held there till ſuch time as I myſelf cut him down with a Cutlaſs. Theſe Things being all done and over, we then ſat down to Drinking, and concluded in the Journal, That the Maſter had the Misfortune to be knocked overboard in Gybing; the Mate died a Natural Death; and that the Boy fell over-board in handing the Fore-Top Gallant-Sail.

Theſe

Theſe are the horrid, barbarous and bloody Facts truly ſet down with every Circumſtance, for which I am now condemned to die, and whereby it appears that I am not alone Guilty, but the others equally involved in the ſame wicked and inhuman Practices; and though Main has ſaved his Life by becoming an Evidence for the King, yet that can ſurely by no Means excuſe him before the Face of Almighty God, who knows the Secrets of all Hearts, ſince he was as much a Principal in the Murder as we who are to die for it, his Guilt will undoubtedly continually ſtare him in the Face, and his Conſcience be a perpetual Fiend haunting and affrightning him every thinking Moment of his Life, till like Cain, who ſlew his Brother in the Field, he will be forced to cry out, *My Puniſhment is greater than I can bear*, or (as ſome Tranſlators renders it) *Mine Iniquity is greater than it can be forgiven: And there ſhall be none to pity him.*

As for Henry Peak, the Second Mate of the Brigantine, we do declare, in Juſtice to him, that he was no ways aiding, aſſiſting or abetting in any part of this diſmal Tragedy.

We think this Affair can be no unneceſſary Leſſon to all Maſters of Veſſels, nor to be ſo over eager of getting Eſtates, as to pinch it out of the poor Men's Bellies, but to let them have ſufficient Allowance of wholeſome Proviſions, that they may have no room to Complain: The Want or Neglect of this has been the Occaſion of this unhappy Accident; and I beg that all Seafaring Men may take Warning by us, leaſt by ſome ſuch haſty and raſh mutinous Proceeding they may be led to commit ſuch Scenes of Blood and Vengeance as will never go unpuniſhed, either in this World or the next; for one Sally of Paſſion in moſt unthinking Sailors, brings on another, till at laſt they never know where to ſtop, till the Meaſure of their Sins is compleat.

I die in Charity with all Men, and reſign my Soul into the Hands of a merciful Creator and Redeemer.

DOMES-

DOMESTICK OCCURRENCES.

To which is added,

The DRONE's COLLECTION:

Being an Account of ſeveral Curious Particulars *faithfully extracted from the* Publick Papers, *for the Uſe of ſuch* inquiſitive Readers, *as have more* Time *upon their Hands than they know what to do with.*

LONDON, *June* 27.

ON Monday Night died in Coney-Court Gray's-Inn, Holborn, Mrs. Crocker, Siſter of Henry Crocker Eſq; formerly Member of Parliament for the Borough of Windon in the County of Wilts.

Laſt Tueſday Night about Ten o'Clock, Mr. Broome a Painter in the Borough of Southwark, and his Wife, were attack'd by two Men and two Women in St. George's Fields; who took from them their Money, a Watch from Mr. Broome, and a Gold Ring from his Wife, and then they all made off undiſcovered.

Yeſterday three Highwaymen were removed from Reading in Berkſhire by a *Habeas Corpus* to Newgate, in order to take their Trials next Seſſion at the Old Baily, on the Information of one of their Accomplices for divers Robberies on the Highway, committed in the County of Middleſex.

The ſame Day Jane Briſtow was committed to Newgate for the Murder of her Female Baſtard Child, by throwing it down a Vault.

London, *June* 28. Yeſterday Orders were iſſued to his Majeſty's four Troops of Life Guards and two Troops of Horſe Grenadiers, to be in Hyde-Park To-morrow Morning by Six o'Clock, in their new Cloathing, in order to their being review'd by his Majeſty; after which they are to perform their General exerciſe on Horſeback, and afterwards go through the ſame on Foot. 'Tis ſaid his Majeſty will be in the Field before Nine o'Clock.

Yeſterday the Life-Guards upon Duty at Whitehall, and the Horſe-Guards at Kenſington, were reliev'd by two Parties of General Wade's light Horſe.

——— Gray, Eſq; and Charles Hanbury Williams, Eſq; intend to ſtand for the County of Monmouth, in the room of the late John Hanbury, Eſq; Father to the latter.

Yeſterday being one of the Queen's Levee Days, there was a very numerous Court at Kenſington of the Foreign Miniſters,

Field

Field-Officers, Miniſter of State, and other Perſons of Diſtinction.

Yeſterday his Grace the Duke of Montague took the Oaths before the Lord Chancellor at Weſtminſter, to qualify himſelf for the Place of Captain of the Band of Gentlemen Penſioners.

Yeſterday came Advice, that the Lord William Hamilton, Brother to his Grace the Duke of Hamilton and Brandon, lay dangerouſly ill at the Seat of William Haws, Eſq; near Reading in Birkſhire.

A few Days ago died at his Seat at Ford-Abbey in Devonſhire, aged 91, Francis Gwyn, Eſq; deſcended from the antient Family of the Herberts, Earls of Pembroke, one of this Gentleman's Anceſtors having chang'd his Name by Act of Parliament. He was Clerk of the Privy-Council in the Reign of King Charles II. which Poſt he enjoy'd under his Succeſſor. When King James abdicated, he was appointed to act as Secretary to thoſe Noble Lords who took Care of the publick Peace, 'till King William was proclaim'd, and had an unlimited Power given him to ſign all Diſpatches and Orders in that critical Time. He continu'd in the Service of the Crown from thence 'till the Death of Queen Anne, when, being Secretary at War, he was remov'd from that and all his other Employments. He married Amy, Daughter and ſole ſurviving Heireſs of —— Prideaux, Eſq; in whoſe Right he became poſſeſs'd of that antient, noble and ſpacious Seat of Ford-Abbey, with a fair Eſtate round it, which now deſcends to his eldeſt Son, Prideaux Gwyn, Eſq; who was return'd in the laſt Parliament for Weſt Somerſetſhire.

Yeſterday Morning about 3 o Clock, Mr. Maurice, a great Dealer in Dogs and black Cattle, in Tyburn-Road, going to Oxfordſhire with one Mr. Bently, a Grazier, was ſet upon by three Foot-pads and one Horſeman, between Bayſwater and Kenſington Gravel-Pits, but Mr. Maurice being well mounted, rode over one of the Foot-pads that attempted to lay hold of his Horſe's Bridle, and got off with his Money, which was near 60 l. but they rob'd Mr. Bently of 17 s. in Money, his Pocket-Book and Watch, turn'd his Horſe looſe, and made off undiſcovered.

The Bill of MORTALITY.

Chriſtened	Males	142	Buried	Males	234
	Females	183		Females	246
	In all	280		In all	480

Decreaſed in the Burials this Week 30.

The

The State of LITERATURE *in Foreign Parts.*

PARIS.

Lately Publiſh'd, and to be had at the Royal Printing Houſe.

I. L'*Hiſtoire & les Memoires de l'Accademie Royale des Sciences, pour l'année*, 1731. in 4to. *& le Traité Phyſique & Hiſtorique de l'Aurore Boreale, per* Monſieur de Mairan; *Une Suite des Memoires de cette Academie*, pour la même Année, 1731.

That is,

The Hiſtory and Memoirs of the Royal Academy of Sciences, *for the Year* 1731 *in 4to.* And a Phyſical and Hiſtorical Treatiſe on the Northern Lights, by *Monſieur de Mairan*; As a Continuation of the Memoirs of this Academy, *for the ſame Year* 1731.

This latter, which has no abſolute Connexion with the *Memoirs*, may be had ſeparately,

II. The Company of Bookſellers who have undertaken the Publiſhing the *Memoirs of the ſame Academy of Sciences, before* 1699. are publiſhing nine new Volumes in 4to.

Three of theſe Volumes contain. (1.) *A third Part of the Memoirs, ſerving for a Hiſtory of Animals*, never before printed. (2.) An Index of the Matters contained in all the Volumes of the old Collection, from 1666, to 1699. This Index, in the Place of which was ſubſtituted *Monſieur de Lagny's Analyſis*, ought to have been the eleventh Volume of the old Collection, according to the Plan given of them in 1728. (3.) An Index of the Matters contained in the Memoirs of the Academy from the Year 1721. to the Year 1730 incluſive.

The other ſix Volumes contain a Repreſentation and Deſcription of all the Machines or Inventions offered to the Academy, and honoured with their Approbation, from their firſt Eſtabliſhment to this preſent Time.

The Price of the whole nine Volumes is ninety Livres, or about 4*l.* 10*s.* and the ſix laſt Volumes, may be had ſeparate for 72 Livres, or about 3*l.* 10*s.*

III. Juſt publiſhed: *L' Hiſtoire Critique de l'Etabliſſement de la Monarchie Francoiſe, dans le Gaules*, III. Vol. in 4to par *Monſieur l'Abbé Dubos.*

That is,

The Critical Hiſtory of the Eſtabliſhment of the *French* Monarchy, in the *Gauls*, in three Volumes, in Quarto, by the Abbot *Dubos.*

The Author of this Work is a Member, and perpetual Secretary of the *French* Academy, famous for ſeveral other Works, which have merited the Approbation of the Publick. This Treatiſe, tho' but juſt publiſhed has met with ſuch a general Applauſe, that it is reprinting both in *France* and *Holland.* We ſhall give our Readers an Abſtract of it in a future literary Article.

IV. *Almanac Militaire*, ou le Calendries des Officiers & Gens de Gnerre; pour l'Annee, 1734.

That is,

A Military Almanack, Or the Officer's and Warriours Calendar, for the Year, 1734.

MISCELLANY POEMS, SONGS, *&c.*

The following Deſcription of a Froſty Morning, is ſent us by the Author of the late *Epiſtle on Rural Felicity*, a POEM in which there are ſeveral beautiful Images.

DESCRIPTION of a FROSTY MORNING, *&c.*

Et glacialis Hyems, canos hirſuta Capillos——OVID.

THE black North-caſt, *with nipping Rigour reigns,*
Congeals the Ponds, and cruſts the Fields and Plains;
Th' Sun, in Miſts ariſing, faintly ſees
Each Cottage tipt with Snow —— *the leafleſs Trees*
Silver'd

Silver'd with Froſt —— the Fowler, for his Prey,
With ſtealing Pace, explore the roughen'd Way;
Th' Milk-Maid now egreſſive too He ſpy's,
With freſhend'd Vigour in her Cheeks and Eyes:
Here, curling Smoak from Cottages aſcends,
And kindled Fire his failing Heat amends;
The Belles and Beaus now fearful of the Cold,
Cling to their Beds: —— th' athletic Swain more bold,
To the near Farm, or diſtant Market hyes,
His Limbs infolded with defenſive Frize;
With ſturdy Strides He tramples oe'r the Mound,
Or beats with Iron Hoof, the clatt'ring Ground;

We have juſt received the following ODE from *Mitcham*, by a Gentleman who calls himſelf *Paterculus.*

O D E.

I.

I CRY, when I behold at Night,
Pure Cynthia *in her Sable bright;*
My lovely Celia *ſhe ſhines there,*
Becauſe like her ſhe's chaſte and fair.

II.

Alike the Star beſpangled Sky,
Brings to my Mind her ſparkling Eye;
Alike the midday Sun and dawn,
And Venus *in a Picture drawn.*

III.

Men Doves for Innocence admire,
The Peacock for it's gay Attire,
For its majeſtick Pride the Steer,
But for 'em all my lovely Dear.

IV.

I view the pleaſant Garden gay,
Where Flow'rs and Plants, and Herbs diſplay;
Kind bounteous Nature's gawdieſt Freaks,
But much more on my Celia's *Cheeks.*

V.

Fall to the Sea, or mount the Sky,
Each Thing, and ev'ry Species try;

Yet

Yet all I view, where e'er I rove,
Is full of Celia's *Charms, and Love.*

The Piece underneath will very probably pleaſe the *Friends* of one great Man, and the *Enemies* of another.

P------y *the* SISYPHUS.

W——le *lives, and rules the Roaſt!*
W——le, *ſtill* Britannia's *Boaſt!*
Still (tho' Faction would enſnare)
George *and Heav'n's peculiar Care!*
—P——y, *with vindictive Views,*
But in vain, his Life purſues:
Vain his Vow, *his* Craft *and* Might,
To ſupplant the Favourite.
Thus (as ancient Stories tell)
Siſyphus, *condemn'd in Hell,*
Up a Hill, eternal, toils
To roul a Stone, which back recoils.
Since the Labour's much the ſame,
Siſyphus *be* P——y's *Name.*
Ev'r may he toil, in vain,
W——le's *Life or Place to gain.*
Still to aim, and ſtill to fail,
Striving ſtill, and ne'er prevail,
Be his Hell in Life —— And can
Worſe befall th' ambitious Man?

CRITO.